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Is Rwanda Becoming a Testing Ground for a Global Digital Control Grid?

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As digital systems continue to reshape societies worldwide, a growing number of voices question whether these technological shifts are as beneficial as they seem—or if they harbor more sinister purposes. A recent development that raises such concerns is the expansion of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in Rwanda, where a series of significant projects, backed by influential figures like Bill Gates, are sparking curiosity and speculation about the motives behind these initiatives. Could these projects reflect a broader agenda to create a unified digital control grid that aligns with a *"New World Order,"* one involving a global government, a single religion, and an all-encompassing digital economy? Let's explore this possibility and its implications.

The Global Push for Digital Public Infrastructure: A Hidden Agenda?

One of the most notable global initiatives pointing in this direction is the recent United Nations' *"Pact for the Future,"* recently adopted by the UN General Assembly. A core element of this pact is the *"Global Digital Compact,"* which promotes global digital cooperation in an era where technology increasingly mediates our interactions, economies, and even our identities. On the surface, these developments could be seen as advancements for efficiency and inclusion. However, as with any technology, it is critical to examine the intentions of those who drive these changes.

Prominent elites and leaders, including World Economic Forum (WEF) chair Klaus Schwab, often promote these technological shifts. Schwab's description of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, where he imagines a world *"where everyone will be connected, including our minds,"* implies a future of deep technological integration (Schwab, 2016). Similarly, historian and philosopher Yuval Noah Harari, a prominent adviser to the WEF, has stated, *"We're probably one of the last generations of homo sapiens. Within a century or two, Earth will be dominated by entities that are more different from us than we are different from Neanderthals"* (Harari, 2018). This drive towards a new era, underpinned by total digital integration, may not be merely about efficiency or progress. Those with a discerning eye might say it mirrors the biblical prophecy of an age where *"all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and slave"* will be required to *"receive a mark"* to participate in the economy (Revelation 13:16-17).

Rwanda's Role: Why This Nation?

Rwanda's prominence as a *"model"* nation for digital innovation is intriguing. Following the 2023 UN Summit of the Future, Rwanda announced its ambitious plan to launch a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) by 2026 (Digital Banker Africa, 2024). The country's swift advancements towards a digital economy align with Bill Gates' initiatives through the Gates Foundation, which has invested heavily in African infrastructure projects, including digital ID systems and mobile payment platforms. Some may wonder if Rwanda's rapid adoption of these systems, just after the 2023 UN's Summit of the Future, could be part of a larger experiment in implementing digital governance and tracking at scale.

Rwanda's Digital Public Infrastructure initiative appears to cover every layer of society, from digital IDs to payment systems. The idea of programmable digital currencies is particularly concerning to those who fear that it could facilitate central control over individual transactions. A programmable currency, unlike traditional money, could potentially restrict users from spending their funds on particular goods or services, tying financial activity to one's digital identity. This would provide an unprecedented level of control over individuals' actions, resembling the type of dystopian future prophesied by scripture (Revelation 13:16-18).

Bill Gates, Digital ID, and Control Mechanisms

As one of the wealthiest men in the world and a well-known advocate for digital IDs and universal health records, Bill Gates has made his support for DPI clear. Through the Gates Foundation, he has funded projects promoting universal access to digital ID systems, a concept he claims will enable the unbanked population to participate in the digital economy. However, Gates' persistent advocacy for digital identification technologies and his influence in places like Rwanda prompt a deeper question: Is this about empowerment, or control?

In the context of the New World Order framework, these digital identities may facilitate the creation of a universal identification system that could potentially restrict access to essential services for those without it. The World Economic Forum has suggested that digital identity frameworks may become crucial for accessing various services in a post-COVID-19 world (World Economic Forum, 2021). This implies that individuals without a digital ID may face significant barriers in their daily lives, unable to access banking services, healthcare, education, or even make basic purchases.

Such systems mirror the vision of a world where every individual's actions and whereabouts are constantly monitored and recorded, aligning with the concept of a centralized global control structure often associated with New World Order theories. This goal, some argue, would not be achievable without universal internet access and the infrastructure to support it. It is no coincidence that as digital infrastructure expands, access to electricity and internet connectivity is now being prioritized as a human right (United Nations, 2018), potentially setting the stage for a world where digital identity becomes mandatory for participation in society. Gates' recent involvement in Rwanda's digital transformation intensifies these concerns. This is evident in his foundation's social media posts (Gates Foundation, October 2024; November 2024; November 2024) which appeared shortly after Rwanda announced its new digital initiative.

Alarmingly, some sources suggest that Bill Gates' vision for Digital ID goes beyond mere digital systems. According to the People's Voice (2024), digital ID is part of a larger agenda related to digital identification and control and will even be embedded under the skin of every child by 2025. This echoes Yuval Noah Harari's unsettling claim that *"governments and corporations will soon be able to systematically hack all the people"* through biometric data and sensors under our skin (Harari, 2018). While these claims may seem far-fetched, they nonetheless raise serious ethical and spiritual concerns. If true, this would represent a significant escalation in the implementation of digital systems, potentially fulfilling biblical prophecies about a mark required for economic participation in a startlingly literal way.

Is Digital Infrastructure a Gateway to Control?

The Introduction of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), including digital IDs, programmable currencies, and data sharing systems, establishes the groundwork for an interconnected, controlled society. This aligns with the vision outlined at the UN Summit of the Future, which emphasized key steps towards a digital future by 2030. These steps include ensuring universal access to electricity and internet connectivity, building DPI, and implementing measures to control narratives by labeling dissent as disinformation.

During this summit, Microsoft's Brad Smith highlighted concerns about electricity divide in Africa, with 43% lacking access. He emphasized electricity's importance for AI adoption (Smith, 2023). Mats Granryd of GSMA noted that connecting 2.6 billion people to the internet is mainly an affordability issue, as 95% already have mobile broadband coverage. Granryd suggests $20 phones as a solution (Granryd, 2023). This universal connectivity could enable widespread participation in the digital economy, pave the way for a potential digital control grid.

According to the US NTIA Administrator, connectivity is not a luxury—it's a necessity. *"The pandemic reminded us that connectivity is not a luxury; it's a necessity"* stated Alan Davidson (2023). He added, *"This is our chance to connect everyone in the world with the tools that they need to thrive in the modern, digital economy."* Indeed, universal internet access seems to be a prerequisite for the digital future envisioned by the global elites.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) was a central focus at the UN Summit of the Future. UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner drew a compelling analogy, likening DPI to traditional transportation networks: *"the roads and railway tracks of our new digital era"* (Steiner, 2023). He highlighted the UNDP's ambitious goals in supporting the development of digital policies and strategies for country-level digital transformation, with digital identity as a crucial component. Steiner declared, *"This is a moment to redefine our digital destiny.[...] Part of the UN's promise [...] includes driving progress on Digital Public Infrastructure.[...] The means to an end"* (Steiner, 2023). While Steiner emphasizes that digital identity unlocks previously inaccessible services, the World Economic Forum notes that it also determines what remains off-limits. Steiner envisions a 2030 where everyone possesses a secure digital identity, granting access to a wide array of services. However, this centralized system raises legitimate concerns about potential control over individuals through incentives or coercion.

In a side event titled *"The Future of Information Integrity and the SDGs,"* which took place at the World Economic Forum, UN Director of Communications Melissa Fleming expressed frustration with the spread of what they label as *"disinformation"*—seemingly any viewpoint that doesn't align with the UN's narrative. She noted that UN content was not gaining traction with people and was even being downranked on social media platforms (Fleming, 2023). New America CEO Ann-Marie Slaughter raised concerns about the prevalence of what they consider extreme speech online (which others might view as free speech), highlighting the perceived lack of restrictions on content that challenges the UN's agenda (Slaughter, 2023). This framing suggests a desire to control the narrative rather than engage in open dialogue. The UN Secretary General, echoed these sentiments during his Summit of the Future speech, offering a thinly veiled threat to anyone who refuses to toe the UN's line on issues like climate change, COVID-19, and vaccine passports (Guterres, 2023). This aligns with the trajectory of global developments, raising the question: Is Rwanda actively positioning itself to be at the forefront of this worldwide agenda?

Returning to our main topic, it's essential to examine the implications of universal connectivity and centralized digital currencies, particularly when championed by influential figures who openly advocate for digital economies and social control. While these new systems promise efficiency, they also introduce means for monitoring individual transactions and potentially restricting economic freedoms. This concept sees a closer alignment with the description of the *"mark of the beast"* prophesied in the Bible (Revelation 13:17-18).

While it may seem dramatic to connect modern digital infrastructure to prophecy, history demonstrates how technology, once used to connect, can also be used to control. The question arises: if a unified digital system is put in place worldwide, who ultimately holds the reins, and to what end? Bill Gates himself has stated, *"We're going to have this idea of what data can be accessed and how we control it, making sure it's used for the right purposes."* But who determines what those *"right purposes"* are? As we move towards this digital future, it's essential to critically examine the motivations behind these technological advancements and their potential impact on individual freedoms and societal structures.

Reflecting on the Future: What Does This Mean for Us?

As Rwanda pioneers the adoption of digital infrastructure, it prompts critical reflection for Christians and global citizens alike. While Rwanda may be at the forefront, other nations like Estonia, India, and Singapore are also rapidly embracing similar digital transformations. This global trend raises important questions: How do these technological advancements align with our faith and values? Are we adequately considering the spiritual implications of such widespread digital integration?

While technological advancements offer undeniable benefits, we must scrutinize the underlying power structures and intentions. The Bible's counsel to *"test everything"* (1 Thessalonians 5:21) takes on new significance in this digital age. Are we witnessing the emergence of a system that could potentially restrict individual freedoms and economic participation, as described in Revelation? How do we balance the conveniences of digital life with the potential for surveillance and control?

The involvement of influential figures like Bill Gates in Rwanda's digital transformation, coupled with global initiatives for universal connectivity and digital IDs, raises important questions. Could these developments be precursors to a centralized control structure that aligns with New World Order theories? As Christians, we must remain vigilant (Matthew 24:42) and discerning. How can we actively engage with these technologies while maintaining our spiritual integrity? What role should the Church play in shaping the ethical use of these technologies?

While we acknowledge God's ultimate sovereignty over history, we are called to be wise stewards of our present circumstances. A rapid digitalization, potentially influenced by powerful global entities, serves as a case study for the broader implications of such transformations. As we navigate this evolving digital landscape, it is crucial to balance the potential benefits of technology with a critical examination of its long-term consequences for individual liberty and spiritual integrity. How can we ensure that our use of technology glorifies God and serves His purposes? What boundaries should we set in our personal and communal digital engagement to protect our faith and values?

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